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ANNUAL REPORT

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AND REPORT ON THE

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

1962

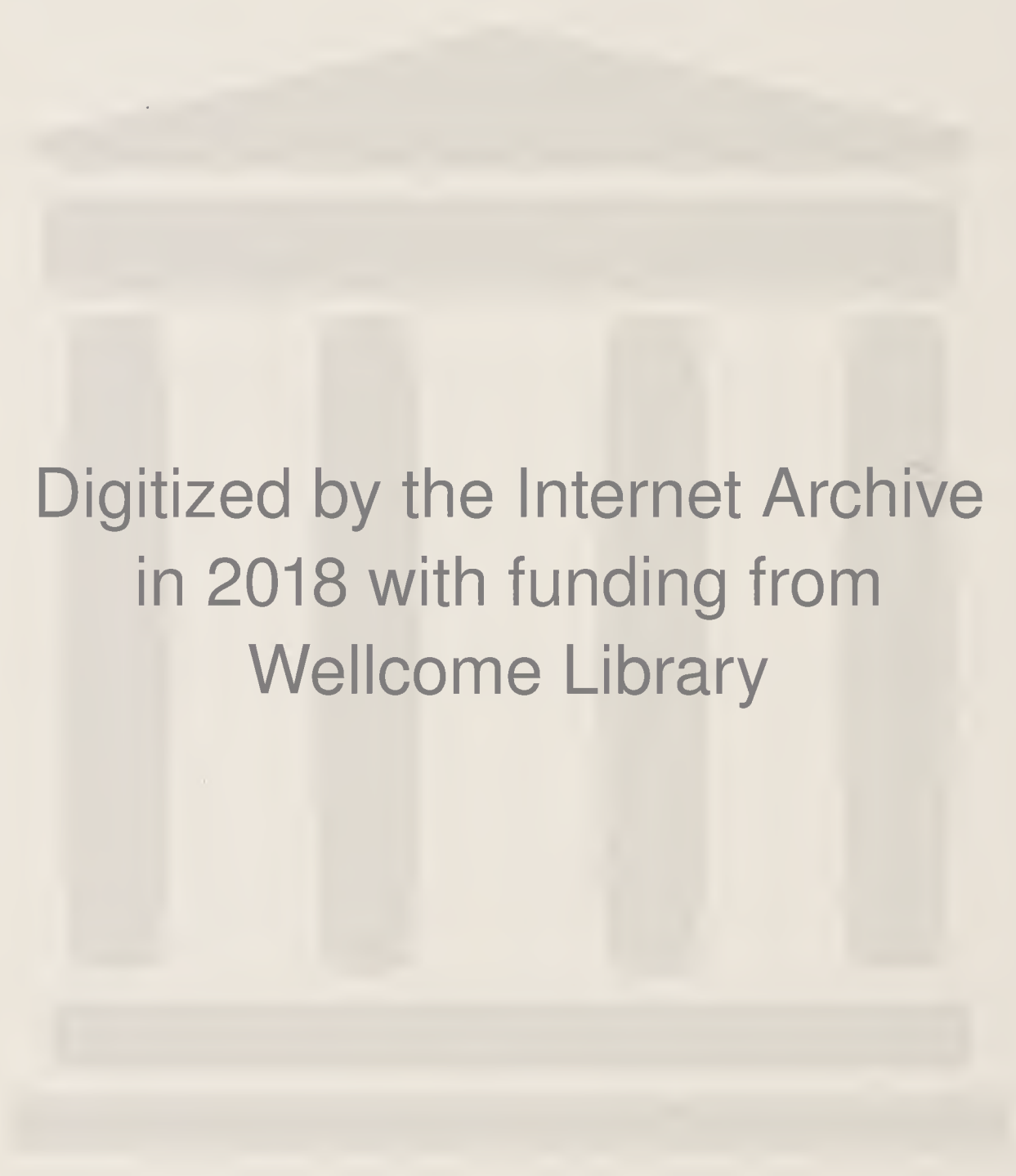
HENRY J. PETERS, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., D.P.A.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES



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SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE
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BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES
MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL, 1963

†*His Worship The Mayor Councillor Mrs. M. Scott

*Alderman C. W. Allison,		Councillor V. Clough
	C.B.E., J.P.	
„ C. R. Booth	†	„ J. H. Cooke
† „ N. E. Brown, M.M.	†	„ J. N. Cooke
* „ J. S. Darby	*	„ R. E. Creasey
† „ F. Glass, J.P.		„ Mrs. M. Dunstone
(Chairman Building		„ D. Evans
and Medical Service	*	„ H. Hicks
Sub-Committee)	†	„ G. E. Inman
„ W. Lillystone		„ S. Johnson
*† „ P. J. Milne	*	„ L. R. Lewis
(Chairman Health		„ G. E. Lucas
Committee)	†	„ Miss J. Martin, M.B.E.
† „ A. Ross, J.P.	†*	„ A. J. McIntosh, J.P.
„ A. Smith		„ F. G. J. Morris
* „ E. Wiseman	*†	„ Mrs. K. D. Newell C.C.
„ F. E. Wiseman		„ D. K. Partington
		„ G. T. Smith
*Councillor Mrs. M. Agar		„ T. Smith
„ R. C. Allan		„ R. T. Stainsby
* „ C. V. Armitage, J.P.	†	„ M. Sutherland
* „ A. Beck		„ E. W. Temple, J.P.
* „ D. J. Borgars	†	„ F. T. Webster,
* „ E. Brown		M.B.E., C.C.
„ J. P. Burke	†	„ J. Whitfield
*† „ R. W. Clough		„ L. Wild

Co-opted Members :—

†Rev. Father C. O'Callaghan	†Mr. R. Stewart
†Mr. L. Brown	†County Councillor Mrs. Bennison
†Canon C. N. Wardle-Harpur	†County Councillor W. Reed.

* Member of Health Committee.

† Member of Building and Medical Service Sub-Committee.

The Health Committee deals with all general public health matters including slum clearance and work under Part II of the Housing Act, 1957.

The Borough of Stockton-on-Tees is an Excepted District under the Education Act, 1944, and the Building and Medical Service Sub-Committee deals with all matters affecting School Health Service.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Borough School Medical Officer—
Henry J. Peters, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., D.P.A.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer—
William R. McKenzie, L.R.C.P.S.E., D.P.H., D.C.H.
(commenced 1.9.62)

Chief Public Health Inspector—
†*Ernest Varley.

District Public Health Inspectors—

†*C. B. Martin.	†*D. Anderson.
†*J. Hill, M.B.E.	†*R. Sidwick
‡†*F. R. Allan.	(appointed 1.8.1962)
‡†*L. McCowey	‡†*W. Simpson
(resigned 1.7.1962)	(appointed 14.5.1962)
*Cert. San. Ins. Jt. Board.	†Meat and Food Cert. R.S.H.
‡Smoke Inspector's Cert. R.S.H.	

Technical Assistant—
L. Whitehouse

Chief Clerk—
H. Kipling, San. Ins. Cert. R.S.H. (Retired 29.9.62)
R. M. Jamieson (commenced 27.8.62)

Clerks—

Miss F. M. Bertram.	Miss M. P. Larmouth
Miss S. E. Lewis.	resigned 22.2.62)
N. W. Pinkham (res. 4.2.1962)	Mrs. M. Munro
Mrs. A. Wood	Miss A. V. O'Brien
Miss A. Hall	Mrs. P. Robinson
Miss P. E. Dinsdale	(commenced 19.3.62)
	Mrs. M. M. Sargeant

Rodent Operative—
W. C. Carruthers.

(School Health Service)

School Medical Officer—
Maureen O'Gorman, L.R.C.P., and S.I.

School Dental Officer—
Frank R. Cadigan, L.R.C.P. & S., L.D.S.
Derek J. McNee, L.D.S. (Part-time).

Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon (Part-time)—
R. Cowley, F.R.C.S., D.O.

Consultant Nose, Throat and Ear Surgeon (Part-time)—
J. H. Appleton, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O.

Speech Therapist—
Mrs. J. M. Marshall

Orthoptist—
Post Vacant.

Psychiatrist (Part-time)—

J. R. Hawkings, M.B., D.P.M.

Educational Psychologist—

Miss M. F. Wylie, M.A., Ed.B.

School Nurses—

Mrs. K. Cahill, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. D. B. Morris, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. Whitehead, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. E. Minto, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. D. Wain, S.R.N.

Mrs. L. M. Stawski, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Dental Attendants—

Miss D. Whinfield.

Mrs. A. Hough-Grassby

Clerks—

J. M. Bewley

(Resigned 2.11.62)

D. Dixon (Commenced 5.11.62)

Mrs. I. Stewart.

Mrs. S. Appleby.

Mrs. P. Hill

Superintendent Nursing Officer—

Miss A. Hansbury, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

Health Visitors—

Miss E. Chalmers.

Miss F. Flintoff

Mrs. N. Clarkson

Mrs. S. M. Pilling

Miss F. M. Kirby.

Mrs. B. M. Nesbitt

Domiciliary Midwives—

Miss C. E. Blackburn.

Miss M. Hodgson.

Mrs. E. Peart.

Mrs. F. Southall.

Mrs. A. K. French

Miss D. Lloyd

Miss L. S. Rayner.

Miss S. D. Rickerby.

Miss D. Norman.

(Resigned 31.8.62)

Mrs. S. E. Robertson

Miss Y. Thwaites

Miss M. Dolan

Day Nurseries—

Norton Road—Mrs. M. Tamme, Matron.

Durham Road—Mrs. A. Ashdown, Matron.

Home Nurses—

Mrs. D. Culling.

Mrs. M. Harrison.

Mrs. M. W. Hartwell.

Mrs. A. Greathead.

Miss D. Walker.

Mrs. N. Clark.

Mrs. S. E. Cuthbert.

Mrs. E. M. Stephens.

Miss E. Whittaker.

Mrs. F. Palmer.

Mrs. H. Bangs.

Mrs. H. Sawdon.

Mental Welfare Officer—

Mr. A. Barbour

Domestic Help Service Organiser—

Mrs. R. Swinbank

Junior Training Centre Supervisor—

Mrs. R. M. Usher

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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 1962

Area (Land and Inland Water)	6,084 acres	
Population (Registrar General's estimate at 30.6.62) 82,890		
Increase on 1961	1,390	
Natural increase (excess of births over deaths)	985	
Live Births	1,831	1961 1,730
Birth-rate	22·09	21·22
Still births	31	43
Still birth-rate (per 1,000 total births)	16·65	24·25
Deaths (all ages)	846	892
Death-rate	10·21	10·94
Infantile mortality (deaths under 1 year)	49	43
Infantile death-rate (per 1,000 live births)	26·82	24·85
Neo-natal deaths (under 1 month)	31	24
Neo-natal death-rate (per 1,000 live births)	16·93	13·87
Maternal deaths	Nil	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Nil	Nil
Deaths from Tuberculosis (Resp. 6; Others Nil)	6	9
Tuberculosis death-rate	0·07	0·11
Tuberculosis notification-rate (per 1,000 population)	0·50	0·50
Cancer death-rate	2·00	1·93
Deaths from Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	274	329
Deaths from Respiratory Diseases	117	117
Deaths from Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	107	116
Deaths from Violence	59	35

Health Department,
106 Yarm Lane,
Stockton-on-Tees.

To the Town Council of the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1962, which sets out in some detail the vital statistics of the Borough and indicates health trends during the year.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Borough at the end of June, 1962 was 82,890, an increase of 1,390 on his estimate of the population at the end of June, 1961. In 1960 the Registrar General's estimate showed an increase of 1,090 on his estimated population for the previous year and in 1961 it showed an increase of 1,990. The natural increase in the population, that is, the excess of births over deaths, was 985, an increase on the figure of 838 for the year 1961. The number of live births was 1,831, an increase of 101 on the previous year's figure of 1,730. The birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 22.09 as compared with 21.22 in 1961 and is the highest recorded in the Borough since 1948.

The birth-rate of 22.09 is the crude rate for the Borough and does not make any allowance for differences between the age and sex distribution of the local population and the population of the country as a whole. After allowance has been made for these factors, the adjusted birth-rate for 1962 is 20.98 which is comparable with the birth-rate of 18.0 for England and Wales in 1962.

The still-birth rate per one thousand total births showed a considerable decrease, falling from 24.25 in 1961 to 16.65 in 1962. The still-birth rate for England and Wales was 18.1 in 1962.

The total number of deaths in 1962 was 846, a decrease of 46 on the total number of deaths in the previous year. Of the 446 deaths among males, 245 occurred in those aged 65 or over and 126 in those aged 75 or over. In respect of the 400 deaths among females, 283 had reached the age of 65 or over and 178 had attained the age of 75 or more years. In respect of persons aged 45-64 years the number of deaths among males was 134 as compared with 78 among

females. The considerably higher mortality among males in this age group arose chiefly from the greater number of deaths in males due to cancer of the lung, coronary disease of the heart and bronchitis.

The crude death-rate of 10.21 per one thousand of the population shows a fractional decrease on the rate of 10.94 for 1961. The adjusted death-rate for the Borough for 1962 is 12.76 and is comparable with the rate of 11.9 for England and Wales in the same year. A table classifying all deaths according to age, sex and cause is included in this report.

Deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart and circulatory system head the list of the principal causes of mortality. They numbered 274 as compared with 329 in the previous year.

The total number of deaths ascribed to coronary heart disease fell from 176 in 1961 to 162 in 1962. In males the mortality from this cause decreased in all age groups but in females it increased in the age group 45-64 years, 19 deaths occurring in this age group as compared with 8 in the previous year.

The total mortality from cancer showed some increase. There were 168 deaths ascribed to this cause, as compared with 158 in the previous year. In both sexes the mortality from cancer of the stomach remained at about the same level as in the previous year. Cancer of the breast caused 9 deaths as compared with 14 in the previous year and the number of deaths from cancer of the uterus increased from 5 in 1961 to 10 in 1962. The number of deaths from Leukaemia fell from 6 in 1961 to 2 in the year under review.

Cancer of the lung and deaths due to motor vehicle accidents accounted for the most striking increases in mortality. In males the number of deaths from lung cancer rose from 22 in 1961 to 40 in 1962. Slightly over half of these 40 deaths occurred in the age group 45-64 years. In females the number of deaths from this disease was seven as compared with eight in the previous year. The total number of deaths attributed to motor vehicle accidents increased nearly twofold during the year. These accidents were responsible for 24 deaths in 1962 as compared with 13 in 1961.

With the virtual elimination of the various infectious diseases as causes of considerable mortality and ill-health

and the beneficial effects associated with the improvement in man's physical environment, community health becomes ever more dependent on the wisdom or otherwise of decisions taken by individuals in regard to matters of health. Prudent behaviour on the part of the majority of citizens in relation, for example, to cigarette smoking, car driving, physical exercise and eating habits would ultimately be reflected in an improvement in community health and a reduction in mortality rates.

The infant mortality rate was 26.82 per 1,000 live births as compared with 24.85 in the previous year. An increase in the number of deaths from prematurity and pneumonia was mainly responsible for the increase in this rate. Sixteen of the 49 infants who died survived for less than twenty-four hours. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales in 1962 was 21.6.

The number of neo-natal deaths, that is, the number of deaths of infants aged less than four weeks was 31. Prematurity accounted for more than one-half of these deaths and just over one-half of the deaths occurred within twenty-four hours of birth. The neo-natal mortality rate per one thousand live births was 16.93 in 1962 as compared with 13.87 in the previous year.

It is pleasing to be able to record that for the second successive year there were no deaths associated with childbirth.

The total number of deaths from violence showed a considerable increase, rising from 35 in 1961 to 52 in the year under review. Reference has already been made to the considerably increased mortality associated with motor vehicle accidents and this increase is largely responsible for the increased mortality from violence in 1962. Last year we remarked on the notable decrease in the number of deaths caused by accidents at work, the number of deaths from this cause having fallen from 8 in 1960 to only one in 1961. During 1962 no deaths were attributed to accidents at work. The total number of deaths associated with accidents in the home was 15 as compared with 13 in the previous year. The Home Safety Committee continued its work during 1962. Since 1956, with the co-operation of the Housing Manager, information relating to safety in the home has been included in the Tenant's Handbook issued by the Council.

There was a considerable reduction during the year in the number of notifications of the acute infectious diseases. The total number of notifications received was 394 in 1962 as compared with 1,126 in 1961. This reduction was due to the usual biennial variation in the incidence of measles. The number of notifications of this disease was 205 in 1962 as compared with 1,017 in the previous year. In both years measles was by far the most prevalent of the infectious diseases. The number of notifications in respect of whooping cough rose from 7 in 1961 to 67 in 1962. In 1960, however, the number of notifications of this disease was 127. There were no deaths from any of the acute infectious diseases during 1962 and for the tenth successive year the Borough was free from diphtheria.

The recent occurrence of outbreaks of diphtheria and smallpox in various parts of the country emphasises the need for full advantage to be taken of the facilities now available for conferring protection against these dangerous infections by means of immunisation and vaccination. The contraction of an infectious disease imperils not only the health of the individual who contracts it but is also a potential threat to the health of the community at large. Parents therefore have a responsibility, in the interests both of their own children and the community, to ensure that their children are protected against those infectious diseases for which protection is now available either through vaccination or immunisation. The acceptance or neglect of this responsibility affords another example of the way in which the health of the community may be affected by the acts or omissions of the individual in matters of health.

In 1962 there were six deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, three less than in 1961 and seven fewer than in 1960. During the year under review the mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis was the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. No person under the age of 25 years died from pulmonary tuberculosis during 1962 and four of the six persons who succumbed to the disease were 75 or more years of age. For the fourth successive year there were no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The tuberculosis death-rate again decreased, being 0.07 per one thousand of the population in 1962 as compared with 0.11 in 1961 and 0.16 in 1960. The tuberculosis incidence rate per one thousand of the population was 0.45 in 1962 as compared with 0.50 in the previous year.

The Borough Council is particularly concerned to give every possible assistance to elderly persons. In this connection a meeting was held during the year between representatives of various voluntary organisations. Arising out of this meeting two committees were formed. One, a sub-committee of the health committee, deals with matters relating to the welfare of elderly persons and comprises twelve members of the health committee and four representatives from voluntary organisations. An advisory committee, comprising twelve representatives from voluntary organisations and four members of the health committee, works in conjunction with this sub-committee.

A survey is now being carried out in order that some assessment may be made of the needs of elderly persons. An interesting feature of this survey is that the clergy of all denominations have accepted responsibility for its conduct and organisation. The capacity of the meals on wheels service, staffed by the W.V.S., has been doubled as a result of the provision by the Borough Council of a second vehicle together with the necessary equipment and plans are in hand for the formation of a luncheon club for elderly persons.

The Borough is an excepted district under the Education Act of 1944 and information is included in this report on the work of the School Health Service during 1962. Information is also included in respect of the health and welfare functions which were delegated to the Borough Council on the first of April, 1961 under Section forty-six of the Local Government Act, 1958.

We record, with the greatest regret, the death in January, 1962, of Dr. P. N. Shutte, Assistant Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, who took up his appointment in February, 1960. His untimely and quite unexpected death came as a considerable shock to his colleagues in the health department as he appeared to be making a good recovery from his illness. He was meticulously conscientious in the discharge of his duties and rendered excellent service throughout the time he was with us.

Mr. H. Kipling, Chief Clerk, retired in September, 1962. He joined the health department as long ago as 1912 and, apart from absence on military service during the first

world war, remained with it till his retirement. The very high esteem in which he was held by present and past members of the staff and their good wishes for him in his retirement, received sincere expression in the accompanying tributes, when presentations were made to him on the day he relinquished his duties.

In concluding, I sincerely thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their help, interest and encouragement. My thanks are also due to the Chief Officers of the Corporation for their willing co-operation, to those who have helped in the preparation of this report and to members of the Staff of the Health Department for the useful work they have done during the year.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY J. PETERS,

Medical Officer of Health.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

POPULATION

Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Borough	
at 30th June, 1962	82,890
Increase on last year's estimate	1,390
Natural increase during 1962 (excess of births over deaths) ...	985

Live Births :—		1962	1961
Males	947	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population ...	22·09 21·22
Females	884		
Total 1,831			

Still Births :—			
Males and Females ..	31	Rate per 1,000 total births	16·65 24·25

Total Births :	
Live and still	1,862

Deaths :—			
Males	446	Death-rate per 1,000 of population ...	10·21 10·94
Females	400		
Total 846			

Infantile Mortality :—			
Number of deaths at ages under 1 year	49	Rate per 1,000 live births	26·82 24·85
Number of deaths of legitimate infants .	48	Rate per 1,000 legitimate births .	27·86 26·12
Number of deaths of illegitimate infants	1	Rate per 1,000 illegitimate births	9·28 —

Neo-Natal Mortality :—			
Number of deaths at ages under 4 weeks	31	Rate per 1,000 live births	16·93 13·87
Percentage of illegitimate Live Births		5·89	4·85

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—			
Number of deaths (excluding abortion)	—	Rate (including abortion) per total births ...	— —

Perinatal Mortality :—			
Still births	31)	Rate (per 1,000 total births)	30·61 35·53
Deaths of infants	) 57		
under 1 week	26)		

BIRTHS

There were 23 more births registered in 1962 than in 1961, giving a birth-rate of 22.09. When corrected with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General the rate is 20.98 compared with 18.0 the rate for England and Wales.

There were 108 illegitimate births registered during the year, 24 more than during 1961 giving an illegitimate birth-rate of 58.9 per 1,000 live births, compared with a rate of 48.55 for 1961.

STILL BIRTHS

The number of still-births registered during 1962 was less by 12 than the 1961 figure, giving a still-birth rate of 16.65 per 1,000 total births (live and still), compared with 18.1 the rate for England and Wales.

DEATHS

After adjustment for inward and outward transfers, 846 deaths of Stockton residents were registered in 1962, 46 less than during 1961.

The death-rate of 10.21 per 1,000 of the population is slightly lower than last year. When corrected with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General the local rate is 12.76 compared with 11.9 the rate for England and Wales.

There were 446 deaths of males and 400 deaths of females during the year.

The deaths are classified according to cause, sex and age in the table opposite.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

In 1962 the number of deaths of infants under one year was 49 giving an infantile mortality rate of 26.82 per 1,000 live births. The lowest rate recorded in the Borough was in 1960 when the rate was 16.4. The rate for England and Wales for 1962 was 21.6 per 1,000 live births.

Prematurity 11 and pneumonia 10 were the chief causes of infantile mortality. Eighteen of the 49 infants lived for less than one day.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN STOCKTON-ON-TEES AS SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL

Causes of Death	Males									Females									Total									Total
	Age Periods									Age Periods									Age Periods									
	0 1	1 4	5 14	15 24	25 44	45 64	65 74	75 +	Total Males	0 1	1 4	5 14	15 24	25 44	45 64	65 74	75 +	Total Females	0 1	1 4	5 14	15 24	25 44	45 64	65 74	75 +	All Ages	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory						1		4	5					1				1					1	1		4	6	
2. Tuberculosis, other																												
3. Syphilitic disease								1	1						1			1							1	1	2	
4. Diphtheria																												
5. Whooping Cough																												
6. Meningococcal infections	1								1										1								1	
7. Acute Poliomyelitis																												
8. Measles																												
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases								1	1					1				1						1		1	2	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach					1	3	6	3	13					1	4	4	5	14					2	7	10	8	27	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus					2	21	13	4	40					2	2	1	2	7					4	23	14	6	47	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast															5	2	2	9						5	2	2	9	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus														3	3	2	2	10					3	3	2	2	10	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms				2	4	20	7	8	41			1			11	9	11	32			1	2	4	31	16	19	73	
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1								1								1	1	1							1	2	
16. Diabetes								1	1						1	3	1	5						1	3	2	6	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system						8	15	15	38				1	1	9	21	37	69				1	1	17	36	52	107	
18. Coronary disease, angina					6	35	33	16	90					1	19	26	26	72					17	54	59	42	162	
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...						3	3	2	8						1	2	3	6						4	5	5	14	
20. Other heart disease						7	8	20	35	1				1	4	8	26	40	1				1	11	16	46	75	
21. Other circulatory disease						2	3	5	10						2	3	8	13						4	6	13	23	
22. Influenza						1	2	1	4								1	1						1	2	2	5	
23. Pneumonia	10					4	5	15	34	4					3	6	18	31	14					7	11	33	65	
24. Bronchitis					1	10	11	5	28	1				1	1	3	5	11	1				2	11	14	11	39	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system						2	1		3	1					1	1	2	5	1					3	2	2	8	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...						6			6								1	1						6		1	7	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1							1	2							3		3	1						3	1	5	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis				1		3			4					1		1		2				1	1	3	1		6	
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate								5	5																	5	5	
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...																												
31. Congenital malformations	5								5	3			1					4	8			1					9	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14			1		3	5	9	32	9			1		8	3	19	40	23			2		11	8	28	72	
33. Motor vehicle accidents		1	2	6	4	2	2	3	20		1					2	1	4		2	2	6	4	2	4	4	24	
34. All other accidents		1		2	3	2	3	2	13			1			1	3	7	12		1	1	2	3	3	6	9	25	
35. Suicide					1	1	1	2	5						2	1		3					1	3	2	2	8	
36. Homicide and operations of war ...													1	1				2				1	1				2	
Totals ...	32	2	2	12	22	134	119	126	446	19	1	2	4	13	78	105	178	400	51	3	4	16	35	212	223	250	846	

In the following table the deaths are classified according to cause, sex and age :—

Cause of Death	Sex		Age at Death								Total under 12 mths
	M.	F.	Under 1 day	1/7 days	1/4 wks	4 wks to 3 mths	3/6 mths	6/9 mths	9/12 mths		
Prematurity	11	6	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	17	
Pneumonia	10	4	1	—	1	5	4	—	3	14	
Atelectasis	1	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Congenital											
Malformations	5	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	6	
Meningococcal											
Infection	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Cerebral											
Haemorrhage	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Intestinal											
Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Bronchitis	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Enteritis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Others	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Totals	32	17	18	12	1	9	4	—	5	49	

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

There were 31 deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age during 1962, compared with 24 in 1961. The neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births is 16.93. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 15.1.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths from causes associated with child-birth during the year.

AVERAGE ANNUAL BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FOR FIVE YEAR PERIODS FROM 1901-1960 AND FOR THE INDIVIDUAL YEARS 1951-1962 FOR STOCKTON-ON-TEES AND ENGLAND AND WALES

	STOCKTON-ON-TEES				ENGLAND AND WALES		
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Inf. M. Rate		Birth Rate	Death Rate	Inf. M. Rate
1901-05	31.64	17.62	153	...	28.16	16.0	137.8
1906-10	29.50	15.98	128	...	26.2	14.6	117.0
1911-15	30.02	17.18	122	...	23.6	14.3	109.6
1916-20	25.04	17.80	111	...	20.0	14.5	90.6
1921-25	25.50	13.80	94	...	19.9	12.1	75.8
1926-30	21.64	13.49	85	...	16.7	12.1	67
1931-35	19.21	12.47	74	...	15.0	12.0	62

	STOCKTON-ON-TEES				ENGLAND AND WALES		
	Birth	Death	Inf. M.		Birth	Death	Inf. M.
	Rate	Rate	Rate		Rate	Rate	Rate
1936-40	18·89	12·50	63	...	14·9	12·5	55
1941-45	20·23	13·08	65	...	16·0	11·9	50
1946-50	21·70	11·00	51	...	18·0	11·5	36
1951-55	19·39	11·46	34·52	...	15·3	11·6	26·88
1956-60	20·78	10·92	26·82	...	16·3	11·6	22·6
1951	19·03	13·06	55	...	15·5	12·5	29·6
1952	19·26	10·71	25·31	...	15·3	11·3	27·6
1953	19·28	10·84	30·74	...	15·5	11·4	26·8
1954	19·73	10·99	29·19	...	15·2	11·3	25·5
1955	19·65	11·70	32·47	...	15·0	11·7	24·9
1956	20·36	11·75	37·63	...	15·7	11·7	23·8
1957	20·21	10·81	29·79	...	16·1	11·5	23·0
1958	20·83	11·05	21·75	...	16·4	11·7	22·5
1959	21·01	10·49	28·51	...	16·5	11·6	22·0
1960	21·47	10·49	16·4	...	17·1	11·5	21·7
1961	21·22	10·94	24·85	...	17·4	12·0	21·4
1962	22·09	10·21	26·82	...	18·0	11·9	21·6

NOTES ON PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

The six principal causes of death, with associated causes grouped together, compared with corresponding figures for the preceding five years, were as follows :—

		Number of Deaths					
		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
1.	Heart and Circulatory Diseases ..	274	329	288	295	290	261
2.	Cancer	168	158	157	145	168	146
3.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	112	117	104	96	99	87
4.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	107	116	105	95	103	126
5.	Violence	59	35	46	38	44	47
6.	Tuberculosis	6	9	13	9	15	11
Totals ...		726	764	713	678	719	678
Percentage of total deaths ...		90	86	85	82	84	82

The number of deaths from these causes fluctuates from year to year and for the past ten years there have been no spectacular increases or decreases with the exception of tuberculosis. The average annual number of deaths from this cause for the past three quinquennial periods have been 1948-52, 35; 1953-57, 16; 1958-62, 10.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of deaths from violence during 1962 :—

Cause of Death	Under 5		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75 and over		Total	Gross
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Motor Vehicle																
Accidents ...	1	1	2	—	6	—	4	—	2	1	2	1	3	1	20	24
Accidents in Home :																
Falls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	7	1	11
Burns & Scalds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
Other Home																
Accidents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
Accidents at Work ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	7
Open Verdict ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Suicide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	2	—	5	8
Murder ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	1	1	3	1	8	1	9	1	4	4	6	4	7	9	38	59

The figures for Motor Vehicle Accidents show a large increase on last year—almost double—from 13 to 24. Of this number 11 were pedestrians, 2 pedal cyclists, 6 motor cyclists, 1 pillion passenger, 2 car drivers, and 2 car passengers.

No deaths from accidents at work were recorded.

Suicides increased from 6 in 1961 to 8. Of these, 6 were from poisoning, 3 coal gas and 3 other types, one from hanging and one from drowning.

In falls in the home, again an increase—from 9 in 1961 to 11.

The other seven accidents were from a miscellany of causes—shot gun wound—three from falls (through a roof, on an allotment and from a pedal cycle), drowning, foreign body (aniseed ball) in larynx and a young boy who fell through a floor and strangled on his clothing.

The three deaths listed as being from other violent causes were from drowning, where open verdicts were recorded at the inquests.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The Borough is supplied with water by the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board.

I am indebted to the Engineer, Supply and Distribution, etc. of the Board for the following information in regard to the water supply of the Borough.

The supply has been of satisfactory purity throughout the year.

Part of the area is supplied with River Tees derived water and part from Long Newton Reservoir. The water in Long Newton Reservoir is a mixture of approximately one-quarter River Tees derived water and three-quarters Lartington water.

The treatment of the Lartington supply consists of slow sand filtration followed by treatment with ammonia and chlorine. The River Tees derived water supply is purified and decolourised by coagulation methods followed by rapid gravity filtration. The pH is adjusted by lime addition and the sterilisation is carried out by means of chlorine.

Water which has been standing in the open distribution reservoir at Long Newton is passed through rotary micro-strainers and chlorinated before passing into supply.

The water is not liable to have any plumbo-solvent action.

All dwellinghouses in the Borough are supplied with water from public water mains direct to the house.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. E. Varley, to the Medical Officer of Health, on the work of the Public Health Inspectors and Technical Officers during the year 1962.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA

The following table gives details of the work carried out by the Inspectors and Technical Assistants.

Summary of the work of Inspectors and Technical Assistants 1962

Inspections following complaints	574
„ under the Public Health and Corporation Acts	463
„ under the Housing Acts—1,146; Rent Act—5	1151
„ in regard to outstanding notices	378
„ of bakehouses	11
„ of dairies and milk distributors premises	85
„ of hawkers storage accommodation and vehicles ...	92
„ of factory canteens	2
„ of preserved food factories	12
„ of restaurants, cafes and snack bars	25
„ of school meals premises	34
„ of other food shops and warehouses	268
Visits to slaughterhouses and other food premises for food inspection	1343
Samples, Food and Drugs Act	36
Samples, Bacteriological—Milk 38; Other Foods 2	40
Inspections of offensive trades	9
„ of markets	112
„ of factories; non-powered 4; powered 65; outworkers 3 ...	72
„ of licensed premises and places of entertainment ...	184
„ of common lodging houses	2
„ of houses let in lodgings	3
„ of hairdressers	80
„ under the Diseases of Animals Act	106
„ under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	1175
„ under the Pet Animals Act, 1951	33
„ under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	14
„ under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960	17
„ under the Clean Air Act—Smoke Control Areas	754
Other Inspections ...	104
Investigations made in respect of notifiable diseases	238

Visits for — disinfection 15; Disinfestation 182	197
Miscellaneous inspections	534
Interviews	465

HOUSING ACT, 1957

Slum Clearance.

During 1962 confirmation of four of the five outstanding areas was received namely :—

- The Summerhouse Square and Grey Terrace Area.
- The Emily Street Area.
- The Byron Street Area.
- The Alberto Street Area.

Five further Areas containing 367 houses were declared by the Council to be Clearance Areas. They were :—

- The Cambridge and Campbell Streets Area.
- The Lambert and Nicholson Streets Area.
- The Leonard and Lumley Streets Area.
- The Joseph Street Area.
- The Portrack Lane (North) Area.

Confirmation of the Cambridge and Campbell Streets Area has been received and the remaining Areas are awaiting the holding or result of Local Public Inquiries.

The number of houses in declared and confirmed Areas and those in streets dealt with completely by action under Section 17 of the Act (by individual demolition) now total 2,321 and progress with our clearance programme is proceeding according to the schedule set out in our clearance proposals, which anticipate the clearance of 4,411 houses by 1968-69.

Individual Unfit Houses—Closing and Demolition.

Twenty-six houses were dealt with as being individually unfit under the provisions of Section 17 of the principal Act. Twenty-three were closed and three demolished.

All of the properties were in Areas included in the Council's slum clearance proposals.

Repair of Individually Unfit Houses.

Inspection of individually unfit properties necessitated the serving of eleven formal notices under Section 9 of the principal Act. Repairs to sixteen houses were satisfactorily completed as a result of notices served during the year 1961-62. These included one done by the Local Authority in default of the owner.

Overcrowding.

During the year five houses were reported to the Housing Department as being overcrowded. This number was divided as follows :—

Statutorily overcrowded in accordance with the Act	1
Overcrowded—Local Standard	4

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

During the year, 81 applications were approved for Discretionary Grants and 28 were approved for Standard Grants. This means that, since the inception of the various schemes, there have now been 461 approvals for Improvement and Discretionary Grants and 89 for Standard Grants. Whilst it is encouraging to note that this is again an increase in applications over the previous year, it is apparent that if the purpose of the scheme is to have its full effect, i.e. not only to provide standard amenities but to prevent the deterioration of property, a more vigorous approach must be made, and it seems that existing legislation is possibly proving inadequate for the purpose as the majority of the applications for Grants are made on behalf of owner/occupiers. It may be that additional legislation will be necessary to permit the inclusion of the five standard amenities in the repair section of the Housing Act if the full impact of the scheme is to be felt.

As our slum clearance programme has now been finalised to deal with some 4,400 houses by 1968, it is equally important that all sub-standard properties outside these proposals should receive attention both in the way of repair and improvement if we are to avoid a perpetuation of our slum problem due to the deterioration of properties which are at present outside our clearance schemes.

With this in mind, the Council decided to take informal but positive action to persuade owners to take full advantage of grants available, and a survey was carried out in Alliance Street (the original Stockton Test Area) to ascertain the lack of amenities in houses not yet improved. With this information available, approach is being made to individual owners listing existing deficiencies and necessary repairs and outlining the financial assistance available for those carrying out works of improvement. It is hoped that this informal action will result in an acceleration in the improvement of the dwellings in the street. It is intended to repeat

this type of approach to owners in other streets in the Borough, which whilst outside our present clearance proposals are in need of improvement.

RENT ACT, 1957

The following are details of action taken during the year under the provisions of the Rent Act :—

1. No. of applications received for Certificates of Disrepair	3
2. No. of applications refused	—
3. No. of Notices served of proposal to issue Certificate of Disrepair (Form J)	3
4. No. of undertakings received after service of Form J ...	3
5. No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued	—
6. No. of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936 & 1961

Nuisances and Repairs dealt with under the Acts.

The number of complaints received by the Department during the year was 574, the majority of which concerned nuisances being caused by defects in dwelling houses. As a result of inspections following these complaints and other routine inspections made by the Public Health Inspector, notices were served as follows :—

Preliminary Notices served	139
Statutory Notices served	53
Number of premises in respect of which notices served during 1961/62 were complied with	111

Dangerous Buildings and Other Structures.

It was necessary during the year to report 17 properties to the Borough Engineer as being in such a condition as to be dangerous and requiring immediate attention.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Six complaints were investigated during the year, four being due to noise from animals, one from use of club premises and another from the activities in an engineering works. All were successfully dealt with by informal action.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Premises.

The following is a classified list of various premises in operation throughout the Borough in which food is handled :—

Bakehouses	28	Mineral Water Factories ...	2
Bacon Warehouse	1	Off Licences	22
Boarding Houses	5	Offensive Trades	6
Butchers	56	Pickle Factories	2
Cafes, Restaurants, Snack Bars, Etc.	40	Poultry and Dairy Produce	1
Cake Shops	26	Private Hotels	3
Cold Store and Wholesale Meat Depot	1	Preserve Manufacturers ...	1
Departmental Stores	5	Public Houses and Hotels ...	81
Fried Fish Shops	42	Small Meats Factories	3
Fruiterers	30	Slaughterhouses	3
Fruit Warehouses	12	School Meals	41
Frozen Food Warehouses ...	2	Social Clubs	46
General Dealers	169	Sweet Shops	59
Grocers	83	Toffee Apple Manufacturers	1
Grocery Warehouses	13	Travelling Shop Depots	3
Hawkers Storage Accom. ...	7	Wholesale Cheese Factor ...	1
Ice-Cream Depots	3	Wet Fish Shops	7
Ice-Cream Factories	3	Works Canteens	24
Manufacturing Confectioners	5	Wholesale Tea Merchant ...	1
		Wholesale Confectionery ...	2

Routine inspections continued and 713 visits were made to food premises. It was necessary to serve 47 notices, and on re-inspection it was found that 51 premises had been brought to a satisfactory standard following notices served during 1961-62.

Registered Premises.

The following premises are registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act :—

Manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream	3
Storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream	238
Manufacture of sausage and preserved meat	37
Cooking of hams	5
Preserve Works	1

Food—Sampling.

The following samples were submitted to the Analyst during the year :—

Meat Paste 2; Tinned Chicken Breast 1; White Sauce Powder 1; Sage and Onion Stuffing 1; Herbs 3; Horse Radish Cream 1; Cake Mixture 2; Luncheon Meat 1; Butterscotch 1; Pasteurised Milk 5; Flour 1; Tomato Sauce 1; Mustard 1; Dressed Crab 1; Fish Paste 2; Fish Cakes 1; Coffee Essence 1; Shredded Suet 1; Baking Powder 1; Sausage 1; Tinned Cream 1; Sweet Pickle 1; Curry Powder 1; Jam 2; Saccharin Tablets 1; Steak and Kidney Pudding 1.

All of the samples were of genuine quality with the exception of that of shredded suet which was found to be slightly deficient in fat content. On the recommendation of the Public Analyst, the attention of the manufacturing firm was drawn to this deficiency, which was so slight as not to warrant more serious action.

Food—Bacteriological Samples.

As a result of notification received from another Health Authority, of the suspected bacteriological contamination of a consignment of imported toffees, samples were taken from a wholesale warehouse in the Borough and the consignment withdrawn from sale pending laboratory report which subsequently proved positive and the full consignment was destroyed.

Detailed investigation was made to ensure that no other supplies were being sold, and as a result similar sweets were withdrawn from one warehouse and two shops in the Borough and information passed to neighbouring authorities of consignments of the toffees traced to warehouses in their areas.

Food — Complaints.

During the year there were 34 complaints of unsatisfactory condition of foodstuffs purchased in the Borough. In five instances investigations revealed that the complaints were unjustified and did not warrant any action on the part of the Department. Full investigations were made into the other complaints, 19 were dealt with informally and details of the remainder were submitted to the Prosecution Sub-Committee for any action they deemed necessary. This resulted in warnings being issued in seven cases and in four of these representatives of the firms were interviewed by the Committee. In the remaining three cases legal action was taken with the following results :—

1. A Market Stallholder for selling unsound fishcakes.
Fined £10 with £3 Costs.
2. A Mobile-Shop Keeper for selling a mouldy meat pie.
Fined £5 with £5 5s 0d Costs.
3. A Departmental Store for selling mouldy sausage.
Fined £30 with £7 7s 0d Costs.

Food Condemnation.

The following is a summary of various foodstuffs inspected during the year and condemned as unfit for human consumption :—

Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	714 lb. 8 oz.
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	123 lb. 9 oz.
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	3 lb.
Cakes	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cereal	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	34 lb. 1 oz.
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	2 oz.
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	142 lb.
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	17,811 lb. 11 oz.
Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	...	85 lb. 11 oz.
Ham	...	...	...	...	...	796 lb.
Honey	...	...	...	...	...	3 lb.
Icing Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb. 4 oz.
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	25 lb. 15 oz.
Jellies	...	...	...	...	...	3 lb. 2 oz.
Meat and Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	5,706 lb. 13 oz.
Meat Paste	...	...	...	...	...	3 oz.
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	338 lb.
Pastry	...	...	...	...	...	5 lb.
Peel	...	...	...	...	...	4 oz.
Peanut Butter	...	...	...	...	...	3 lb.
Pickle	...	...	...	...	...	7 lb. 8 oz.
Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	40 lb. 2 oz.
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	405 lb. 11 oz.
Salad Cream	...	...	...	...	...	7 lb. 7 oz.
Sauce	...	...	...	...	...	5 lb. 2 oz.
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	463 lb.
Suet	...	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	14 lb.
Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	415 dozen
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	21,825 lb. 14 oz. plus 24 dozen cauliflowers

Inspection of Licensed Premises.

Following the details given in the Annual Reports for 1960 and 1961 continued efforts were made to ensure a more satisfactory standard in the licensed premises throughout the Borough. The object being broadly to cover the following points :—

1. Cleanliness, repair, ventilation and lighting of food rooms.
2. Personal requirements for those engaged in the handling of food (e.g. provision of wash hand basins, first aid equipment, sanitary accommodation and accommodation for clothing not worn during working hours).

3. Condition of equipment, arrangements for glass washing and serving of drinks.
4. Preparation, storage and sale of other foods.
5. Sanitary accommodation for customers.

During the year, an Inspector from this Department accompanied the Licensing Justices at the time of their official annual visit in order to check the progress being made on the items which had been prepared for each individual hotel and which had been given to the owners of the property and referred to the Licensing Justices. It was found that whilst considerable progress had been made there were still items outstanding at the majority of the premises and with the co-operation of the Licensing Justices a final request was made to the owners to complete the work in order that satisfactory conditions required under the Food and Drugs and Public Health Acts to cover the five items previously listed could be achieved. It is hoped that during 1963 all of the work required will finally have been completed and, with the improvements carried out, there is no doubt that not only will the food handling and public accommodation on the premises be more satisfactory, but conditions behind the scenes for the staff employed will have been considerably improved.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Stockton-on-Tees Corporation Act, 1938—Mobile Shops.

It has been noted for some time that there is an increase in the number of mobile shops trading on the various housing estates throughout the Borough, and whilst these vehicles are serving a useful purpose particularly in roads which are some distance from the shops it is of vital importance that the food handling arrangements should measure up to those which are expected in food premises throughout the Borough. Mobile shops selling meat, meat products, fruit, fish and vegetables are subject to registration under the Stockton-on-Tees Corporation Act, 1938 and all vehicles from which food is sold are, of course, subject to the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

With these points in mind, a survey was started to attempt to inspect in detail all mobile shops operating in the Borough in order that a record of each vehicle could be made to ensure regular inspection. Despite the difficulties in tracking down many of these vehicles, satisfactory progress was made and by the end of the year 53 vehicles

had been inspected. It was necessary to take informal action drawing attention to deficiencies in 47 instances and as a result work is being carried out to bring the vehicles to the standard required by the Regulations. Those vehicles requiring registration under the Corporation Act are being registered as and when all of the necessary work has been carried out, and up to the end of the year five vehicles were so registered which were included in a total of 12 which complied entirely with the provisions of the Regulations.

THE MILK & DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959.
THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION)
REGULATIONS, 1960

Registration.

No. of Distributors on Register	180
No. of Pasteurisers Licences issued	2
No. of licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	151
No. of licences to sell Sterilised Milk	138
No. of licences to sell Tuberculin-Tested Milk ...	19

Milk—Sampling.

Thirty-four samples of milk pasteurised at the two licensed plants in the Borough were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests.

One sample failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue test and one sample failed the Phosphatase test. In each case an investigation was carried out at the Dairy and further samples of milk taken which proved satisfactory.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

Although three slaughterhouses were again licensed for use during 1962 namely Laing Street, California Street and Back 115 High Street, the latter was not used on any occasion during the year and, in fact, ceased to exist as a slaughterhouse when structural alterations were carried out for its conversion for warehouse accommodation.

Work commenced on the building of the new slaughterhouse at the Cattle Market to replace that in Laing Street, and the alterations to the California Street premises in order that the Council's proposals for slaughtering under the provisions of the Regulations could be made. Although the appointed day was fixed for the 1st January, 1963 it was evident that the work on both premises would not be completed in time and as a result an extension was obtained

from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the appointed day to be 1st April, 1963.

The following table sets out complete details of animals slaughtered and condemnations for the year, and it will be noted that as in previous years 100% inspection was maintained.

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part for the year 1962.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	6373	985	200	23946	9055
Number inspected	6373	985	200	23946	9055
All diseases except					
Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	1	7	49	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3157	380	2	412	728
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	8	3	—	—	82
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	115	5	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

21 persons were granted Slaughtermen's Licences during the year.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Cattle Market—General.

Routine inspections of the cattle market were carried out on all sale days and 894 licences were issued for the movement of 9,134 pigs.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following is a summary of the work of the Rodent Operator and his part-time assistant during the year :—

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	251
Number of premises surveyed					
Business	94				
Dwelling Houses	195				
Agricultural Premises	9	...	...	...	298
Number of premises treated					
Business	78				
Dwelling Houses	173				
Agricultural Premises	2	...	...	...	253
Number of bodies collected					
Rats	305				
Mice	207	...	...	...	512
Sewer Treatment					
Manholes test-baited	...	...	...	...	147
Manholes poison-baited	...	...	...	...	296

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are in operation in the Borough :—

Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	5
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	...	2
Hide and Skin Merchant	...	...	...	...	1

Further meetings were held during the year with the occupiers of four of the buildings referred to in previous reports as being unsatisfactory in siting and construction, and it is hoped that during 1963 positive progress will be made with the plan to re-site these trades on land adjoining the new abattoir at the Cattle Market.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES CORPORATION ACT, 1938.

Hairdressers.

The number of persons on the register of hairdressers and barbers at the end of the year was 84. All of the premises which were inspected were found to be maintained and operated in a satisfactory manner.

Hawkers.

In view of the reference made to mobile shops under the Food and Drugs section, it was decided to review all registrations previously made under the provisions of the Act and to re-register those persons whose vehicles complied with the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Drainage.

Inspections of inefficient and/or defective drainage systems resulted in 33 notices being served enabling the

nuisances to be dealt with after twenty-four hours default of the person or persons responsible.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

The registered common lodging house was operated in a satisfactory manner throughout the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One shop and two market stalls were licensed for the sale of pets. Routine inspections revealed that these were being operated in a satisfactory manner.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The total number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 312 as compared with 310 in the year 1961.

The following table gives prescribed particulars on the administration of the Act :—

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health :—

PREMISES		Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
(a)	Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	21	3	—
(b)	Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	291	45	7
		<hr/> 312 <hr/>	<hr/> 48 <hr/>	<hr/> 7 <hr/>

2. Cases in which defects were found :—

PARTICULARS		Number of cases in which defects were found			
		Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a)	Insufficient	1	—	—	2
(b)	Unsuitable or defective	20	7	—	1
		<hr/> 21 <hr/>	<hr/> 7 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>	<hr/> 3 <hr/>

3. Number of outworkers employed in the Borough—1.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoke Control Areas.

During the year the Council gave consideration to a detailed report dealing with the problem of atmospheric pollution from domestic sources and as a result it was agreed to deal with the problem by declaring Smoke Control Areas to cover the whole of the Borough in a period of 15/20 years. A survey of the first Area was commenced and this area, to be known as The Hartburn No. 1 Area, will contain approximately 800 dwelling houses and cover an area of approximately 172 acres. It is anticipated that the Area will come into operation in the early part of 1964.

Industrial Pollution.

Attention was also given to atmospheric pollution from industrial and non-domestic sources and some 44 visits of inspection were made for this purpose during the year. In addition, full observations were carried out on two specific emissions.

Work was completed during the year on the provision of grit arrestors to two foundry cupolas and notice of intention to install two oil fired industrial boilers was received.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution—Tees-side Clean Air Committee.

The work of the Tees-side Clean Air Committee continued and several meetings were held for elected representatives as well as regular meetings of the technical officers to co-ordinate the general work of policy and control of atmospheric pollution throughout Tees-side.

The recording of atmospheric pollution by means of the four deposit gauges was continued in conjunction with similar recording done throughout Tees-side by other members of the Clean Air Committee, and the total number of gauges in operation throughout the area is sixty. The results obtained give a useful indication of pollution in various types of areas throughout Tees-side and during the year the Clean Air Committee agreed that a recommendation sent by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to cease obtaining readings of soluble deposits and concentrate only on insoluble matter alone, as it was indicated by the D.S.I.R. that this gave a more accurate comparison.

The figures for the four gauges in Stockton for 1962 are set out below and compare with the gauges in similar areas throughout Tees-side.

An analysis of the readings of the four gauges for the 10 years 1952-61 reveals that there has been a downward trend in insoluble matter collected at both of the gauges sited in semi-industrial areas and a very slight increase in the two gauges sited in the residential areas.

For the purpose of compiling more accurate readings of pollution throughout Tees-side, and, on the recommendation of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, most of the Member Authorities are installing volumetric smoke filters. One of these filters was installed on a temporary site in the Borough in July, and it is intended that this will be moved to a more permanent site in the first Smoke Control Area as soon as arrangements are completed.

ERNEST VARLEY,
Public Health Inspector.

Wind Records for 1960-62.

		Percentages		
		1960	1961	1962
N	.....	10.68	9.0	12.0
NE	.....	11.10	5.0	7.0
E	.....	7.28	4.0	4.0
SE	.....	5.29	5.0	3.0
S	.....	17.33	16.0	18.0
SW	.....	25.56	37.0	29.0
W	.....	9.67	15.0	16.0
NW	.....	8.21	7.0	7.0
Calm	.....	2.77	2.0	3.0
No Record	.....	2.13	—	1.0

AVERAGE MONTHLY DEPOSITS OF INSOLUBLE MATTER
EXPRESSED IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

Gauges in Stockton-on-Tees				All Tees-side Gauges			
	1960	1961	1962		1960	1961	1962
North End Rec. Ground (Semi- Industrial)	15.66	13.21	13.79	Industrial Areas	34.63	20.99	21.82
Quayside Mission (Semi- Industrial)	11.54	9.29	9.40	Semi- Industrial Areas	14.43	11.72	10.90
Drill Hall Norton (Residential)	8.75	6.07	5.47	Residential Areas	7.75	5.82	6.08
Oxbridge Cottage (Residential)	7.17	5.44	5.19				

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The number of notifications received (after correction) during each quarter of the year 1962 was as follows :—

DISEASE	Quarter Ended				Total
	31st Mar.	30th June	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	
Scarlet Fever	7	2	1	3	13
Whooping Cough	—	1	33	33	67
Acute Poliomyelitis—					
Paralytic	—	2	2	—	4
Non-paralytic	—	3	1	—	4
Measles	50	62	41	52	205
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	27	13	30	4	74
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	—	—	1	2
Acute Pneumonia	7	5	—	3	13
Encephalitis—					
Infective	—	—	—	—	—
Post-infective	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	—	1	2
Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	1	—	1
Food Poisoning	1	1	—	—	2
Puerperal pyrexia	—	2	3	—	5
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	93	92	112	97	394

The incidence of infectious diseases, particularly Measles dropped considerably in 1962, but as is usual this figure will almost certainly show a sharp increase again next year. A large number of the Dysentery notifications occurred in a residential nursery. In such places it is virtually impossible to isolate cases and limit the spread of the infection to any extent, though every measure was promptly applied to contain the outbreak and the epidemic was soon ended. No subsequent outbreaks occurred during the year.

The two notified cases of Food Poisoning were of a mild nature and no common cause was traced.

Although there were 8 cases of Poliomyelitis during the year these were mild and in the cases of the four paralytic attacks residual paralysis was negligible.

None of the cases has received a full course of vaccinations against the disease.

There were again, for the tenth year in succession, no cases of Diphtheria notified.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

Cases of infectious diseases occurring in the Borough, are, where necessary, removed to West Lane Isolation Hospital, Middlesbrough. During 1962 255 cases were admitted to this hospital compared with 350 cases during 1961.

The following table shows the number of cases of each of the diseases specified admitted during 1962. Where the original diagnosis was amended after admission to hospital cases have been classified in accordance with the amended diagnosis.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	46
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	10
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	13
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	5
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	—
Poliomyelitis—						
Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	3
Non-paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum			...	...	...	—
Tuberculosis Meningitis			...	...	...	1
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	—
Others	...	...	...	...	...	168
						<hr/> 255 <hr/>

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Excellent laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratories at Middlesbrough and Newcastle. Almost any type of specimen may be sent for examination free of cost. There is close co-operation between the Medical Director of the Public Health Laboratory at Middlesbrough and the Medical Officer of Health and full advantage is taken of the facilities offered.

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and samples of water are sent to the Public Analyst at Newcastle. Samples of heat treated milk for examination by the phosphatase and methylene blue tests, specimens for the Rh Factor, blood grouping and the Wasserman and Kahn reactions, are sent to the laboratory at Middlesbrough.

Specimens taken by medical practitioners and by the Chest Physician are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Newcastle.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the state of the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1962.

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Gross Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
No. of cases on Reg. 1.1.62 ...	278	172	450	37	35	72	522
Added during year ...	18	17	35	—	2	2	37
Removed during year ...	11	2	13	—	1	1	14
Remaining on Reg. 31.12.62 ...	285	187	472	37	36	73	545

The net result of the additions to and removals from the register during the year was an addition of 22 in the number of respiratory cases and an addition of one in the number of non-respiratory cases.

The incidence rates per 1,000 of the population for all forms of tuberculosis for the five-year periods 1926-60 and rates for the individual years 1955-1962 were as follows :—

1926-30	1·86
1931-35	1·51
1936-40	1·51
1941-45	1·60
1946-50	1·35
1951-55	1·00
1956-60	0·59
1955	0·86
1956	0·77
1957	0·64
1958	0·59
1959	0·48
1960	0·50
1961	0·50
1962	0·45

Six deaths were certified during the year as being due to tuberculosis, a decrease of three on last year's figure. These deaths were all from respiratory tuberculosis and comprised 5 males and 1 female.

The tuberculosis death-rate for both types of the disease per 1,000 of the population for each five-year period from 1911-60 and for the individual years 1955-62 were as follows:—

		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
1911-15	.....	1.28	0.75	2.03
1916-20	.....	1.30	0.57	1.87
1921-25	.....	0.91	0.37	1.28
1926-30	.....	0.90	0.35	1.25
1931-35	.....	0.74	0.20	0.94
1936-40	.....	0.63	0.14	0.77
1941-45	.....	0.71	0.11	0.88
1946-50	.....	0.40	0.12	0.61
1951-55	.....	0.23	0.04	0.27
1956-60	.....	0.13	0.02	0.15
1955	.....	0.16	0.02	0.18
1956	.....	0.14	0.01	0.15
1957	.....	0.11	0.03	0.14
1958	.....	0.14	0.05	0.19
1959	.....	0.11	—	0.11
1960	.....	0.16	—	0.16
1961	.....	0.11	—	0.11
1962	.....	0.07	—	0.07

HOME SAFETY

Meetings of the Home Safety Advisory Committee are held at regular intervals and a talk is given at each meeting on some aspect of home safety. A report is submitted at each meeting giving details of the home accidents in the Borough which have been dealt with at the Stockton and Thornaby Hospital.

A summary of these accidents showing the cause and sex and age of the patients involved is given below. The deaths resulting from home accidents are dealt with in the paragraph of the report dealing with violent deaths on page 20.

Cause	Sex		Age Periods								Total
	M.	F.	Under 1	1/4	5/14	15/24	25/44	45/64	65/74	75 & over	
Falls	41	57	2	40	9	3	12	20	7	5	98
Burns	6	13	1	8	2	2	4	2	—	—	19
Scalds	13	14	1	7	8	2	6	1	2	—	27
Cuts	23	31	—	9	11	9	15	8	2	—	54
Others	18	22	—	21	7	1	3	7	1	—	40
Total	101	137	4	85	37	17	40	38	12	5	238

CANCER

This disease (including 2 deaths from Leukaemia) caused 168 deaths during the year, 95 being males and 73 females, compared with 158 in 1961.

Cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 40 males and 97 female deaths, 18 more males and 1 more female than in 1961. Cancer of the breast and stomach caused fewer deaths, while that of the uterus increased.

The death rate from the disease is 2.02 per 1,000 of the population slightly higher than that for 1961 and lower than the rate for England and Wales (2.17).

The death rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus increased to 0.57 compared with 0.34 for 1961 and with 0.51 the rate for England and Wales.

The age and sex distribution of the deaths from cancer are shown in the table on Page 15.

FOOD POISONING

There were two cases of Food Poisoning notified during the year.

CARE OF THE ELDERLY

The principal forms of assistance to the elderly continue to be domestic helps, meals on wheels and hostel accommodation. The domestic help was able to cope in considerable measure with the demands placed on it, but towards the end of the year a waiting list had to be opened for the less urgent cases. The W.V.S. service continued to provide meals to 70 old people twice a week. On more than one occasion the ladies who delivered the meals found the recipient in a distressed condition and called a doctor or a neighbours to help them.

Responsibility for the provision of hostel accommodation lies with the Durham County Council who have recently provided an excellent hostel in the Borough. The number of persons on the waiting list for this type of accommodation at the end of December, 1962, was 64.

The workroom for the elderly in Norton Road, grant-aided by the Corporation and run by a voluntary committee is providing employment for 48 old people. They each work 10 hours per week for a small sum and are happy to be usefully employed.

DELEGATION OF HEALTH AND WELFARE FUNCTIONS

The health and welfare functions which were granted to the Borough Council in April 1961, were consolidated

during the year, and details of the services provided are given below.

HEALTH CENTRE

The Health Centre on Hardwick Estate opened in June and provides two medical practitioner suites, a child welfare centre, and dental clinic. The clinic at Kiora Community Centre closed.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

The only change was the closing of Kiora and the opening of the Health Centre. The medical staffing of the centres is carried out by Medical Practitioners employed on a sessional basis.

The following table shows the numbers of attendances made at each of the centres, the number of medical consultations and the average attendance per session during 1962 :

CENTRE	A T T E N D A N C E S			Average attendance per session	Number of Medical Consultations
	Under 1 year	1/5 years	Total		
131 Norton Road	2066	484	2550	49.0	642
Woodlands ...	5190	1382	6572	64.4	907
St. Ann's Terr. ...	1344	411	1755	34.4	247
Norton Green ...	4346	722	5068	48.7	711
Browns Bridge ...	1960	454	2414	47.3	486
Eastbourne Hall ...	752	414	1166	24.8	244
Kiora (up to June)	919	124	1043	41.7	261
Hardwick (from June)	850	225	1075	41.3	294
Elmwood	2770	1194	3964	82.6	524
Totals	20197	5410	25607	50.6	4316

ANTE-NATAL CENTRE

Though most expectant mothers now receive ante-natal care from their own doctor under the National Health Service, the attendances at the ante-natal centre were higher than last year, the average attendance being 4.3. The total attendances were 215 compared with 185 during 1961 and 281 during 1960. The number of medical consultations was 208.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC

Artificial Sunlight Clinics are held at the child welfare centre, 131 Norton Road, twice weekly. During 1962, 406 attendances were made, an average of 5.1 per session.

HEALTH VISITORS

At the end of the year six full-time Health Visitors were employed in the Borough. With two less than the number permitted, they nevertheless gave excellent service throughout the year although they had to limit the number of routine visits.

During the period domiciliary visits were paid by these health visitors as follows :—

Maternity and Child Welfare	12,810
Tuberculosis	782
Mental Deficiency	339
Aged People	558
	<hr/>
	14,489
	<hr/>

MIDWIVES

Eleven district midwives were employed in the Borough at the end of the year. They attended 658 confinements and miscarriages during the period. They also attended 111 mothers after discharge from hospital. A doctor was present on 46 occasions, the remaining 612 confinements being conducted by the Midwife. Gas/Air analgesia was given to 521 patients, 475 in cases by the midwife. Medical aid was called by the midwife in 145 cases.

The number of visits paid by midwives was 18,002.

DAY NURSERIES

The two day nurseries in the Borough each provide places for 60 children.

The number of places provided and the average daily attendance at each nursery during the year is given in the following table :—

NURSERY	No. of places	No. on register 31/12/62	Average daily attendances		Total
			Under 2 yrs.	2/5 yrs.	
Norton Road ...	60	26	4	20	24
Durham Road ...	60	41	7	25	32
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	120	67	11	45	56
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING
MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS

Arrangements are in operation by which expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age can receive dental treatment. Ten pre-school children received dental treatment during the year under these arrangements. There were no expectant mothers referred to the dentist.

HOME NURSING

The twelve district nurses employed in the Borough paid 31,187 visits to 943 patients, during the year. 9,443 visits were paid for the purpose of giving injections.

CARE AND AFTER CARE OF SICK PERSONS

A stock of appliances and nursing equipment for loan in appropriate cases is held at the Child Welfare Centre, 131 Norton Road.

Any such article required for a patient by a medical practitioner or district nurse can be obtained there. The larger items, i.e. wheelchairs are held by Durham County Council and can be delivered within a day or two of the request.

During the year 1962, the following articles were issued on loan to Stockton patients.

Elbow crutches	4	Commode	3
Bed pan	15	Air Ring	12
Air Cushion	1	Dunlopillo	3
Bed cage	6	Push Chair	15
Rim Driven Chair	7	Aprons	2
Crutches	2	Dunlopillo Mattress	3
Rubber Sheet	5	Back rest	9
Pr. Walking sticks	1	Walking machine	1
Pr. Tripod sticks	1	1 Tripod stick	2
Easicarri Hoist	1	Urinal	4

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

This service is carried out in the Borough by Part-time Domestic Helps supervised by an Organiser. At the end of the year 83 domestic helps were employed. The majority of the cases assisted by the domestic helps are elderly people. Maternity cases and cases where the housewife is incapable through illness of managing the housework are also undertaken.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The number of persons vaccinated against smallpox and immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough was as follows:—

				Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 & Over	Total
Smallpox								
Vaccinated	...	...	...	497	430	626	1005	2558
Re-vaccinated	...	...	...	—	45	377	1490	1912
Diphtheria								
Primary	...	...	...	289	734	68	—	1091
Re-inforcing	...	...	...	1	18	277	1	297
Whooping Cough								
Primary	...	...	...	289	731	26	—	1046
Re-inforcing	...	...	...	1	18	140	—	159

POLIOMYELITIS

The number of persons vaccinated against poliomyelitis is shown in the following statement :—

	Received two injections			Received	
	during	prior to		3 ins.	4 ins.
	1962	1962	Total	1962	1962
Children under 15 yrs. ...	4519	14154	18673		
Young persons	495	2408	2903		
Persons under 40 yrs. ...	790	1107	1897		
Others	195	207	402		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5999	17866	23875	6063	3667
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In addition to the above vaccinations which were carried out at special sessions arranged by the local authority, 1708 cc's Salk and 5550 cc's Oral vaccine were issued to medical practitioners for vaccinations at their surgeries.

WELFARE SERVICES

The Corporation is responsible under Delegation for certain aspects of welfare of the blind, deaf, physically handicapped, mentally ill and mentally subnormal.

Welfare of Blind.

At the end of the year there were 103 registered blind and 40 partially sighted persons in the Borough. The Blind Home Visitor/Teacher of the Cleveland and South Durham Institute for the Blind visits all cases regularly, arranges

the provision of radios and other comforts, gives instruction in braille and handicrafts, organises social events and accompanies them on specially arranged holidays and outings.

Deaf.

The South Durham and North Yorkshire Association for the Deaf provide agency services for the welfare of the deaf and hard of hearing in Stockton. At the end of the year there were 105 registered deaf and 14 registered as hard of hearing.

Physically Handicapped.

The register of physically handicapped persons contains 49 names, although we are aware that this figure represents only a small proportion of the actual number of such persons in Stockton. It is proposed to appoint a social welfare officer who will be responsible, inter alia, for the registration of all the physically handicapped in the Borough and for the implementation of the various services available to them. A scheme is in operation which provides for adaptations to houses to make life a little easier for the handicapped. French windows in place of ordinary windows, doors widened for wheel-chair access, ramps and steps, hard surfaced paths, alterations to bath-rooms, provision of access paths and hard standings for the Ministry of Health invalid carriages (who also provide the garages), are ways in which we have been of assistance to those confined to wheel-chairs or who have difficulty in walking.

Mentally Ill and Mentally Sub-Normal.

The Register of the Mental Welfare Officer shows that during 1962—

88 mentally ill patients had been admitted to Winterton Hospital,

6 mentally sub-normal patients had been admitted to Aycliffe Hospital,

84 mentally sub-normal patients were in hospital at the end of the year,

187 mentally sub-normal patients were on the register as being at home under his supervision.

The Junior Training Centre, taking 40 sub-normal pupils aged 5-16 years continued to operate in St. Michael's Church Hall, Norton. Approval has been received for the

erection of Junior and Senior Training Centres at Brown's Bridge with accommodation for 60 children and 60 adults.

Chiropody.

At the time of writing a chiropodist has been appointed on a sessional basis. His services are available for the aged, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers.

LIST OF CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES AVAILABLE IN THE BOROUGH

Child Welfare Centres

1. 78 Notron Road Wednesdays ... 2— 4 p.m.
2. Woodlands, 106 Yarm Lane Tuesdays 10—12 a.m.
2— 4 p.m.
3. Baptist Sunday School,
St. Ann's Terrace Tuesdays 2— 4 p.m.
4. Schoolroom, The Green,
Norton Thursdays 10—12 a.m.
2— 4 p.m.
5. Methodist Sunday School,
Brown's Bridge,
Bishopton Road Fridays 2— 4 p.m.
6. Eastbourne Hall,
Appleton Road Mondays 2— 4 p.m.
7. Hardwick Health Centre ... Fridays 2— 4 p.m.
8. Elmwood, Greens Lane,
Hartburn Mondays 2— 4 p.m.

Day Nurseries

- Norton Road Accommodation for 60 children
Durham Road Accommodation for 60 children

Sunlight Clinic

- Health Centre Treatment by appointment

School Clinics

- General Clinic, Woodlands,
106 Yarm Lane Wednesdays and
Fridays 2— 4 p.m.
- Specialist, Eye Clinic,
78 Norton Road By appointment

School Dental Clinics

- Woodlands, 106 Yarm Lane ... By appointment
School Clinic, 78 Norton Road By appointment
Health Centre, Hardwick ... By appointment

Speech Therapy Classes				
Nelson Terrace	...	...	...	By appointment
Child Guidance Clinic				
Nelson Terrace	...	...	...	By appointment
Open Air School, Norton			Accommodation for 140 children	
Verereal Diseases Clinic				
Stockton & Thornaby Hospital	Males—Tuesdays			5 p.m.
	Fridays	...	...	9-30 a.m.
	Saturdays	...		9 a.m.
	Females—Tuesdays			2 p.m.
	Fridays	...	...	2 p.m.
Chest Clinic, Bowesfield Lane			By appointment	

STOCKTON-ON-TEES COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

Report on the work of the School Health Service 1962

Details associated with Education in the Borough—

Number of schools	... ..	35
These include 22 Primary Schools, 8 Secondary Modern Schools, one secondary technical school, two secondary grammar schools, one special open air school for delicate and physically handicapped pupils, one special school (day) for educationally subnormal children. There are also two Nursery Classes for pre-school children.		
Number of children on roll	... ..	15,279

MEDICAL INSPECTION

The number of children inspected was 1,891, this total being made up of 1,038 entrants, 410 leavers and 443 other inspections.

1,261 children referred by parents, teachers, school nurses or educational welfare officers were examined as “Specials.”

648 re-inspections of children suffering from one or more defects were carried out during the year.

PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

The number of individual pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin) is given below.

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)				For Defective Vision (excluding squint)	For any other conditions	Total individual pupils
1958 and later	...	...	...	—	1	1
1957	...	...	...	6	15	19
1956	...	...	...	15	28	40
1955	...	...	...	4	8	12
1954	...	...	...	—	—	—
1953	...	...	...	1	2	3
1952	...	...	...	—	1	1
1951	...	...	...	2	—	2
1950	...	...	...	1	2	3
1949	...	...	...	9	—	9
1948	...	...	...	11	1	12
1947 and earlier	...	...	...	7	2	9
Total				56	60	111

The following Table shows the number of defects noted at periodic and special medical inspections as requiring treatment or needing to be kept under observation.

DEFECT OR DISEASE				Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
				NUMBER OF DEFECTS		NUMBER OF DEFECTS	
				Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation
Skin	...	...	...	—	25	—	6
Eyes—							
a. Vision	...			56	105	527	304
b. Squint	...			13	6	5	3
c. Other	...			—	2	—	—
Ears—							
a. Hearing	...			3	1	3	—
b. Otitis Media				2	8	1	4
c. Other	...			1	34	—	10
Nose and Throat	...			41	17	92	48
Speech	...	...	...	2	9	—	4
Lymphatic Glands	...			—	—	—	—
Heart	...	...	...	—	10	—	4
Lungs	...	...	...	—	13	—	2
Developmental—							
a. Hernia	...			—	5	—	1
b. Other	...			—	11	—	5
Orthopaedic—							
a. Posture	...			1	7	—	5
b. Feet	...	...	...	—	25	—	10
c. Other	...			1	7	—	4
Nervous System—							
a. Epilepsy	...			—	2	—	—
b. Other	...			—	9	—	1
Psychological—							
a. Development				—	7	—	3
b. Stability	...			—	4	—	1
Abdomen	...	...	...	—	4	1	—
Other	...	...	...	—	—	23	94

PHYSICAL CONDITION

The whole of the 1,891 children inspected during the year were considered to be in satisfactory physical condition.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

Minor Ailments.

Arrangements for treatment of minor ailments by the School Nurses are as in previous years. Places and times of

clinics are as set out below, the children attending the clinic in or nearest to their own school :—

Address of Clinic	School Nurses in Attendance on
106 Yarm Lane.	Mon., Wed., Fri. & Sat. mornings.
78 Norton Road.	Tues. mornings & Thurs. afternoons.
Frederick Nattrass School.	Monday and Wednesday mornings.
Portrack Primary School.	Monday and Friday mornings.
Newham Grange School.	Tuesday and Friday afternoons.
Tilery Road School.	Tues. mornings & Thurs. afternoons.
Ragworth Primary School.	Tuesday and Friday afternoons.
Ragworth Open Air School.	Daily.

The total number of attendances at the minor ailment clinics during the year was 12,672, a slight decrease compared with 1961.

The following Table shows the number of defects treated during the year at the School Clinics and elsewhere.

Defect	Number of cases known to have been treated during the year at School Clinics and elsewhere
Skin—	
Ringworm— (i) Scalp	4
(ii) Body	2
Scabies	14
Impetigo	100
Other skin diseases	19
Eye Diseases—	
External and other, but excluding errors of refraction and squint	129
Ear Defects	77
Miscellaneous—	
e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.	4,094

VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES

Mr. Cowley the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon continued to attend the School Clinic, 78 Norton Road, two sessions per week during the year ended 31st December, 1962.

958 children attended for refraction, glasses being prescribed for 561 of those examined. The Head Teachers were notified regarding those who were prescribed glasses.

Operative treatment for correction of squint was recommended in twenty cases.

Two blind children are at residential special schools, and two partially sighted children are also in a special residential school.

The School Nurses continued to visit schools to give vision tests to children not medically inspected during the previous twelve months and not due for examination in the near future. Children who appeared to have defective vision or squint were offered the facilities of the ophthalmic clinic.

ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

There was still no Orthoptist available, but temporary occlusion of one eye was arranged for some of the squint cases, this being done under the supervision of the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon.

NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS EAR DISEASE AND DEFECTIVE HEARING

During the year the Consultant Aural Surgeon attended the Norton Road Clinic once every month. 153 children referred because of ear disease, defective hearing, enlarged tonsils and adenoids and other naso-pharyngeal defects, were examined, 95 of these being recommended for operative treatment.

Two children were recommended for a hearing aid, and two deaf and two partially deaf children were certified as requiring education in a special school.

Hearing Aids.

20 children attending maintained schools have hearing aids. Those in attendance at schools in the town are kept under observation by the School Nurse.

Deaf Children—Special Schools.

Ten deaf and three partially deaf children attend Middlesbrough School for the Deaf and two children are at Residential Schools for the Deaf.

Gramophone Audiometer.

Group audiometer tests were carried out in all junior departments, 1,264 children were tested, almost all in the

nine-year-old group. 45 were referred for re-test and 14 whose results were still unsatisfactory, were given appointments for examination by the School Medical Officer.

Of 8 children examined by the School Medical Officer, 7 were found to have good hearing and one was recommended for treatment of discharging ears or of wax.

Head Teachers are notified of any children who are partially deaf, and who ought to be sitting near the front of the class.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Children needing treatment are in most cases referred, through their own doctor, to the Orthopaedic Department at one of the local hospitals.

Seven children were treated at Thornaby School Clinic, where there is an out-patient clinic for children discharged from the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital.

Six physically handicapped children are at Residential Special Schools.

HOME TUITION

At the end of the year one maladjusted child was receiving home tuition.

EPILEPSY

There are no children attending or awaiting admission to a Special School for Epileptic Children.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

INTELLIGENCE TESTING

Much time has been devoted to the testing, re-testing, and assessment of those children considered suitable for the Primrose Hill Day School, which was opened in the middle of December, 1962. There has been very little difficulty in persuading parents that here their children will find the education most suited to their needs.

MENTALLY HANDICAPPED PUPILS

TABLE I

Re-Tests—

I.Q.	(<30)		(30-39)		(40-49)		(50-59)		(60-69)		TOTAL	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	16	8	19	12
Total											31	

Age Range—

Years	(3-7)		(8-11)		(12-14)		(15+)				Boys Girls	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls
	1	2	9	7	9	3	—	—			19	12
Total											31	

New Cases Tested—

I.Q.	(<30)		(30-39)		(40-49)		(50-59)		(60-69)		Boys Girls	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	6	18	23	22	31
Total											53	

Age Range—

Years	(3-7)		(8-11)		(12-14)		(15+)				Boys Girls	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls
	3	4	7	13	11	13	1	1			22	31
Total											53	

DULL AND BACKWARD (I.Q. 70-85)

The children whose intelligence is considered to be too high for Primrose Hill Day School, remain in the ordinary school, but more time can now be devoted to their needs owing to the departure of the truly educationally subnormal. Many attend the Adjustment Classes for reading.

EDUCATIONALLY RETARDED CHILDREN (I.Q. 85+)

The children who are backward in reading are helped in the Adjustment Classes. Many retarded children are suffering from emotional difficulties, due to broken homes, poor health, mother anxiety, sibling rivalry and numerous other causes. The Clinic staff deal with these cases and try to help where they can.

PLAY THERAPY

We have had a large group this year composed mainly of boys. These children are all disturbed and show symptoms of bed-wetting, failure to sleep adequately, withdrawal, apathy, lack of interest in school, and aggression directed against some person or against the world in general. We help the parents to try to understand the child's difficulties and help him to play out his conflicts, for the child cannot express himself adequately in words. Indeed much of the difficulty is unconscious but none the less real.

REPORT ON ADJUSTMENT CLASSES

Twenty schools are at present served with Adjustment Classes and fifteen certificated teachers are employed. They all seem satisfied with the work, and the Head Teachers have expressed their appreciation of the value of these classes.

TABLE 2

No. of Pupils in Adjustment Classes

Boys	Girls	Total
205	88	293

TABLE 3

No. of Adjustment Classes	No. of Weekly Sessions	Length of Session	No. of Children in each class	Total No. of Children	No. of Schools Represented
38	3	1 hour	6 - 8	293	20

We admit children between the ages of eight and eleven, but sometimes at the request of a Head Teacher younger children are admitted. Some children who attended the Adjustment Classes have been transferred to Primrose Hill Day School. Generally speaking, the duller the child, the longer he takes to learn, but some are so seriously disturbed that it is necessary to bring them to the Clinic for treatment.

TABLE 4

Amount of Retardation on Entry

Lowest	Highest	Average
1 yr. 8 mths.	6 yrs. 2 mths.	2 yrs. 4 mths.

TABLE 5

Reading Standards on Entry

Lowest Reading Age	Highest Reading Age
Nil.	7 yrs. 0 mths.

TABLE 6

Results for Year 1962

Average Improvement after Attendance	No. of Children	Least Improvement	Greatest Improvement	Average Improvement	No Improvement	Returned to Class	Left School
4 terms	134	6 mths.	4 y. 2 m.	1 y. 3 m.	—	85	7
3 terms	67	3 mths.	2 y. 4 m.	9 m.	3	6	2
2 terms	47	4 mths.	2 y. 1 m.	6 m.	—	3	—
1 term	36	2 mths.	1 y. 9 m.	4 m.	5	—	—

CLINIC CASES

Our cases this year have been as varied as usual. Some delinquents have been helped by attendance here and supervision. For example, one who was on probation still attends. A girl who was maladjusted is now doing well at a University, another attends weekly, and we hope that she will pass the G.C.E. and proceed to the Technical College. Sometimes the cause of maladjustment is found to be simply a slight physical difficulty. One little boy who was doing badly was found to be needing glasses and is now progressing satisfactorily. We have worked hard with several children in senior schools who had considerable difficulty with spelling.

VISITS TO SCHOOLS

Schools are visited regularly by the Psychologist and sometimes by the Social Worker. Regular visits are made to the Adjustment Classes, and Adjustment Class teachers attend the Clinic for meetings.

VISITORS TO CLINIC

Many people interested in the work of the Clinic including doctors, nurses, students and social workers are welcomed regularly, and our work explained to them.

LECTURES

The Clinic Staff have lectured to various groups of people, and are always willing to help in this way. Lectures are being given to the staff at the Primrose Hill Day School.

SOCIAL WORKER

During the past year one hundred and fifty three Home Visits were made, and one hundred and ninety eight case histories were taken. Thirty-one visits were made to Schools and other Social Work Agencies. Twelve children have attended weekly for therapeutic treatment. During interviews the client's pattern of behaviour gradually emerges, for instance, one tends to be extravagant and reckless about spending money, another is compulsively neat and exacting in the household, and another may be domineering, or fearful, or inhibited. When the Social Worker ascertains the pattern of behaviour, she calls the client's attention to it,

if it is important for the solution of the problem, so that the client may recognise the way she tends to behave. For example, a young step-mother, being an only child, was emotionally disturbed as she had no fixed idea on how to handle her two young step-sons. She greatly appreciated the opportunity to attend for several interviews in order to discuss her difficulties.

CASE HISTORIES

Interviews in Clinic	...	...	...	198
Home Visits	...	...	...	153
Visits to Schools and Other Agencies				31
Weekly Therapy Classes	...	...		12

CONSULTANT PSYCHIATRIST

During the past year, the Psychiatrist saw one hundred and one children. The number of consultations given to children was one hundred and fifty-four, and the number of consultations given to parents was one hundred and fifty-three. Co-operation with Medical Practitioners and Specialists has continued. The Clinic Staff has dealt with many difficult Billingham and Hartlepool cases referred by Durham County Council. There has been an increase in the number of enuretics treated, and it is gratifying to be able to record strikingly improved results obtained in the treatment of this condition by the use of the Enuresis Alarm Apparatus.

Number of cases seen by psychiatrist	...	...	...	...	101
Number of new cases referred during the year	...	...	...		45
Number of cases attending at regular intervals for psychotherapy					101
Total number of consultations (parents and children)	...	...			307

Sources of Referral.	New Cases	Brought Forward	Total
Durham County Medical Officer ...	8	5	13
Principal School Medical Officer...	4	4	8
Medical Practitioners	11	19	30
Paediatricians	8	5	13
Probation Officers	5	1	6
Schools	5	19	24
Parents	4	2	6
Children's Officer	—	1	1
	<hr/> 45	<hr/> 56	<hr/> 101
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

APPENDIX

Sources of Referral.

Durham County School Medical Officer	5
Principal Borough School Medical Officer	8
School Medical Officers	3
Consultant Paediatricians	6
Medical Practitioners	17
Schools	335
Parents	10
Probation Officers	4
Speech Therapist	1
Children's Officer	1
	<hr/>
	390
	<hr/>

Psychological Record.

(1) Educational Retardation

General Backwardness	201
Backwardness in Reading	4
Backwardness in English	1
Mentally Defective	87

(2) Personality Maladjustment

General Instability	15
Anxiety or Obsessional States	3
Emotional Retardation and Regression	3
Psychopathic Personality	1
Night Terrors, Nightmares	2

(3) Habit Disorders

Enuresis and Soiling	6
Speech Defect	7

(4) Anti-Social Tendencies

Probation	1
Unmanageable Behaviour	1
Truancy and Wandering	2
Theft	3
Sexual Offences	2

(5) Social Difficulties

Strong Physical Factors	7
Strong Home Factors	10
Non-Co-operation	9

(6) Special Interviews

I.Q. and Advice	106
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Range of Intelligence

Intelligence Quotient		Boys	Girls	Total
130+	Very Superior Intelligence ...	2	1	3
116—129	Superior Intelligence ...	8	6	14
86—115	Average Intelligence ...	91	40	131
70— 85	Dull and Backward ...	89	65	154
69 and under	Mentally Handicapped ...	41	43	84
	Unable to be tested ...	2	2	4
		233	157	390

Age Range

Years	(3-7)	(8-11)	(12-14)	(15+)	Total
	Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Boys Girls	Boys Girls
	62 30	104 77	62 46	5 4	233 157
	92	181	108	9	390

Reports

Durham County School Medical Officer	...	...	23
Schools	...	...	394
Principal Borough School Medical Officer	...	...	51
School Medical Officers	...	...	5
Consultant Paediatricians	...	...	9
Medical Practitioners	...	...	174
Probation Officers	...	...	19
Other Agencies	...	...	3

Interviews

Parents	...	...	288
Visitors to Clinic	...	...	201

Visits to

Schools	279
Homes	157

Examinations

Intelligence Tests (Individual)	390
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Treatment

Psychological Treatment	42
Psychotherapeutic Treatment	101

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SPEECH THERAPIST

		Stammer	Defective Articulation	Hard of Hearing
Total number on register 1.1.62	...	66	192	2
Admissions	... ..	8	44	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		74	236	2
Discharges	... ..	27	124	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
No. on register 31.12.62	... ..	47	112	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
% attendance during the year	... ..	82.54	85.29	

The Speech Clinic re-opened in July, 1962, after being closed for six months owing to lack of staff.

DISCHARGES

An analysis of discharges shows that among the 27 cases of stammerers discharged 11 achieved normal speech, 9 left school, 1 was transferred to the Child Guidance Department, 2 were withdrawn, 4 were non-attenders.

Of the 124 cases of defective articulation which were discharged as follows: 105 had attained normal speech, 2 attained the maximum improvement within their mental ability, 1 was unsuitable for treatment, 3 had left school, 10 had left the area, 1 was transferred to a clinic nearer home, and 2 children were discharged for non-attendance.

ADMISSIONS

During the months of July and August, 1962, 92 children and parents were interviewed and weekly visits were made to Roseworth County Primary, Frederick Nattrass and Ragworth Open Air Schools, in order to assess the various needs for treatment of all the children on the register on 1.1.62. During the August holiday 9 children attended regularly for treatment. From September to December normal clinic and school attendance was resumed as shown above. In addition 29 interviews, 22 school visits and 2 special visits with children to the Speech Therapy Department of The Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne were made. In the category of defective articulation there are included 10 children with repaired cleft palates, 1 spastic child, 2 children with alalia, (no speech) and 3 children with neurological difficulties. Five children in attendance with speech defects are also in attendance at the Child Guidance Clinic. Five children were referred to the E.N.T.

Specialist for the removal of tonsils. Ten children from Durham County are attending for regular treatment.

The waiting list has now been reduced to 99 children. This comprises of 43 new cases, 45 children whose treatment has been deferred in the past due to shortage of staff, and 11 E.S.N. children.

SOURCES OF REFERRAL

Sources of referral of children are as follows :—
Schools 22, School Medical Service 12, Children's Hospital 1, General Practitioners 3, Child Guidance Department 1, Parents 6, Durham County Council 7.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

The Table below gives details of dental inspection and treatment during 1962.

Number of pupils inspected—(a) At periodic Inspections	...	14,571
(b) As Specials	... ..	447
	Total	15,018
Number found to require treatment	... ..	7,421
Number offered treatment	... ..	7,421
Number actually treated	... ..	2,805
Attendances made by pupils for treatment	...	3,010
Half Days devoted to—(a) Periodic School Inspection	... ..	161
(b) Treatment	... ..	443
	Total	604
Fillings : Permanent Teeth	... ..	875
Temporary Teeth	... ..	50
	Total	925
Number of Teeth Filled : Permanent Teeth	... ..	850
Temporary Teeth	... ..	50
	Total	900
Extractions : Permanent Teeth	... ..	721
Temporary Teeth	... ..	1,894
	Total	2,615

Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	675
Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth ...	7
Other Operations : Permanent Teeth	276
Temporary Teeth	927
	<hr/>
Total ...	1,203
	<hr/>

Orthodontics : Number of attendances made by pupils	
for orthodontic treatment	42
Half days devoted to orthodontic treatment ...	—
Cases commenced during the year	11
Cases brought forward from previous year ...	—
Cases completed during the year	8
Cases discontinued during the year	—
Number of pupils treated by means of appliances	3
Number of removable appliances fitted	4
Number of fixed appliances fitted	—

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS

The total number of head inspections carried out during the year was 45,043, and the number of individual children found to be unclean was 1,293. 441 of these cases were considered serious serious enough to be asked to report at the clinic.

RAGWORTH OPEN AIR SCHOOL

The school has accommodation for 120 children.

Most of those admitted to the school are of delicate physique or suffering from such diseases as anaemia, bronchitis, asthma, rheumatism, heart disease or non-infective tuberculosis, or are convalescent after illness or operation.

During 1962 26 delicate children and 6 physically handicapped children were admitted to the school.

One of the School Medical Officers visits the school regularly and examines every child periodically. Those discharged from the school are also kept under observation and if necessary re-admitted. Three were re-admitted during the year.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

The immunisation of, and giving of re-inforcing doses to school children continued in 1962.

12 children attending Infant Departments and 29 children attending Junior Departments who had not previously been immunised, were immunised.

Booster doses were given to 75 children attending Infant Departments and to 93 children attending Junior Departments.

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Vaccinations against tuberculosis were commenced towards the end of the year for school children in the 13 and 14 years old age group.

1,960 children were given mantoux tests, 271 of them having a positive reaction and 1,580 a negative reaction.

1,580 of the children with negative reactions were then given a B.C.G. vaccination as a protection against tuberculosis.

HENRY J. PETERS,

Borough School Medical Officer.